

Premiers Solidly Unite To Make Germany Pay; Heavy Penalty Imposed

Seizure of Customs, Occupation of Ruhr Area and Exclusion From

League Is Alternative Germans Called to Confer on Feb. 28

**Corporation Authorized
to Help Vienna Out of
Her Financial Distress**

By Ralph Courtney
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PARIS, Jan. 29.—The Allied Supreme Council adjourned to-day after reaching a full agreement on

the subject of German reparations and disarmament, and will meet in London to take up the question of the Near East on February 21. Seven days later the representatives of Germany will be called into the conference to discuss the terms agreed upon to-day.

The agreement is the same as that drawn up by the financial and military experts of the commission and decided on Friday.

The Council also agreed upon plans for the rehabilitation of Austria.

There was an air of satisfaction

There was an air of satisfaction in the conference to-day and the diplomats were optimistic over the results achieved, despite the many disagreements which they faced six days ago and the threatened break between England and France on

Allies in Full Accord

The general feeling at the close of the conference was that the Allies were once more presenting the same solid front in peace that had

The Allied terms regarding reparations and disarmament which the Germans will have to accept, according to the London conference, are:

The Germans must pay 226,000,000,000 gold marks in annuities spread over forty-two years, increasing progressively from 2,000,000,000 the first two years to 3,000,000,000 for the next three years, 5,000,000,000 for the next three years and 6,000,000,000 for the remaining thirty-two years. Germany also must pay a tax

Germany will be called upon to deliver bonds to each of the Allied countries for the amounts due them, in order to facilitate discounting the German debt and arranging for its absorption in the economic life of the world.

The Allies forbid Germany entering into any kind of foreign loan transactions, whether by state or

It is reported that the conference finally agreed upon four sanctions for all defaults by Germany, whether in regard to disarmament or reparations.

although Germany may not be asked to subscribe to this part of the Allied agreement. These sanctions are: The Allies may occupy new parts of German territory; the Allied occupation in the territory already held may be prolonged; the German customs frontier is liable to be fixed by the Allies at the left bank of the Rhine, and Germany may be excluded from the League of Nations.

Sanctions Believed Adequate

It is believed that these sanctions, especially the one which virtually permits separation from Germany of her territory lying on this side of the Rhine, will insure prompt payment.

The Germans, it is understood, are to continue deliveries of coal, but these are to be augmented to 2,200,000 tons monthly instead of 2,000,000, besides 500,000 tons in arrears under the Spa

agreement. Advances by France are abolished, as well as the five gold marks a ton, which France paid on deliveries under the Spa agreement. Nevertheless France will pay two gold marks a ton on coal of a superior quality, which is approved as such by experts.

As regards Austria, the conference adopted Loucheur's report, proposing to establish an Austrian firm

to establish an Austrian financial company with a capital of 200,000,000 francs, to which the Allied governments will cede all reparations and other debts owed them by Austria. This company will control Austrian finances and will take measures to regulate congestion of Austrian labor and diminish the number of functionaries.

The conference adopted the disarmament treaty dealing with the

authorities under Marshal Foch, specifying that a new law, providing for the reduction of the Reichswehr staff organization, must be passed by Germany by March 15. The number of Reichswehr officers also must be reduced by April 15. The German stationary naval guns must be reduced from 1,086 to 420, and the land batteries must be reduced by February 28.

to the nature stipulated in the treaty. A law dealing with the Fluswehr must be passed by the various states by March 15, and this corps must be dissolved by June 30. All heavy arms and two-thirds of the portable variety must be handed over by March 31. England demands the delivery of naval documents relating